

Standard System (Sept. 20, 1931). Now, it was as far back as this time, that the world financiers realized Britain was gaining in her desperate fight to relinquish herself, once and for all, from the dictates of those who operated the Gold Standard. Then it was that they concluded the only hope of forcing Britain and the U.S.A. back onto gold (and thereby bringing them once again under their power, financially), was to precipitate an internal situation within the Commonwealth which would lead to a disastrous revolution. Such a moment would be ripe for striking an unerring blow, as the Commonwealth found itself caught off guard when its attention and energies were being absorbed by its own internal distress.

To achieve such an objective, Rome (Finance) has been working assiduously for these past five years to get into royal circles, and there reach the confidence of the monarch himself. The plan of intrusion was so perfectly arranged and so daringly carried out, that, despite all the efforts of even the British authorities to uncover the guise of the foreign agents, who surrounded the person of the king, it was not until within nine months prior to the abdication that they made contact with, and succeeded in tracking down, the last person upon whom suspicion would rest — the King's choice of Britain's future queen!

For more than 3½ years, certain state secrets have been divulged by these foreign agents who were, therefore, at work during the closing years of the reign of King George V, and whose activities were not only causing grave

concern to state authorities, but undoubtedly had much to do with the premature death of our former beloved monarch. Not satisfied with having brought his life, his influence for good, and his own personal happiness to an untimely end, these same agents extended their vicious operations to involve the *heir* to the Throne; upon whose accession, as monarch of the greatest empire the world has ever known, all the wonderful promises wrapped up in his exceptionally lovable disposition have been deliberately ruined, possibly beyond retribution.

It is now seen that the British monarchy and the unity of the British people have been exposed to the vilest plot, in our entire history, to bring about its destruction; and as we stand, today, with that crisis behind us, we can but expect, now, to receive, without the slightest warning, the whole concentration of pent-up hatred to be let loose, as a final act of retaliation.

In the latter part of December, 1936, a warning was issued from Rome, that Italy and Germany would see to it that Britain would yet pay dearly for having brought about the abdication of King Edward VIII. This, if for no other reason than that, Rome now finds her scheme (to disrupt the British Commonwealth) unmasked, and the reaction produced upon the British public, the very opposite to that which they had anticipated. This was so much so, that in those crucial days of gravest danger (from Dec. 1st to 10th) when at any moment wide-spread support of the king, in his inability to renounce his matrimonial intentions, might have

during the last 18 months, has been above the plane of *human* ingenuity and accomplishment. If each one of us could be given the facts of the case, and we could see the appalling state of Europe and how that state involves the whole of Anglo-Saxondom so vitally, we would rise as one man and thank God that it has been He Who has been giving superhuman knowledge, restraint, protection, and guidance, to the leaders of our State life.

The single accomplishment of Stanley Baldwin, in having saved the throne and the unity of his people, in the recent crisis of the King's abdication, is but the latest of a long series of lesser (but none the less vital) achievements he has made; his remarkable success was largely *due to the simple honesty, clear thinking, wisdom, and cautious action*, in everything to which he has put his hand.



ARTICLE IV

Facing the Gravest World-Crisis

*Which Crisis Has Been Intensified by
Failure to Divide Anglo-Saxondom
Over King Edward's Abdication*

WHAT we are particularly concerned with, in this article, is the violent reaction that has arisen following the abdication of King Edward the Eighth; which reaction is now rapidly developing into a terrific climax. This climax affects the circles of International Finance just as much as it does the state authorities of the Anglo-Saxon Peoples (which includes United States of America).

Some of our readers are of the opinion that the question of King Edward's abdication should now be dropped, it having been discussed, already, too intimately and, therefore, should be forgotten as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact, the reverse should be done; because it will be many years ere those in authority, especially Edward himself, shall have recovered from the shock of this great national tragedy.

Right at the present time, our state authorities are wrestling, with superhuman strength, to hold in check the awful pressure now being exerted to wreck the slim structure of international peace. The slightest mis-step would mean the collapse of every influence being used to hold at bay opposing forces of destruction. But the mounting spirit of fear that is taking possession of the

arisen, our enemies looked on in astonishment as they waited desperately for a revolutionary spirit to spread, like a forest-fire, through the entire Commonwealth.

In view of all that has happened since Edward's departure from his native land (Dec. 12th), our state authorities are now watching with greater caution, than ever before, the foreign situation. The whole political scene, now, reflects a picture of swift movement of troops, of navies, and of air-forces, to strategic points, for immediate occupancy, and the setting up of defences, in preparation for a coming day of reckoning with Anglo-Saxondom. On the surface, the situation is looking more foreboding as each day passes, and the anxiety on the part of authorities is increasing as they realize that when that day comes, they must not only be prepared for it, but that it shall be *they* who will dictate when the first shot is to be fired. In other words, they must be master of the international political situation, if possible, before the coming world-war breaks out. For such political advantage will have far-reaching effects upon the ultimate outcome of the approaching world-shaking.

It would be unwise, at the present point of time, to publish information relating to Britain's preparedness, on an empire scale, to meet any contingency in the immediate future. It will go down in history that the re-armament of the British race during the year 1936 has been the greatest achievement and the most phenomenal event of the 20th century (to date). As recently as Nov. 12th, 1936, Baldwin told the House of

Commons in making a confession, that he and his cabinet deliberately refrained from taking measures to re-arm the nation, even as late as Nov. 1935, despite the fact that he realized the awful risk into which he was taking his nation, and why. He stated, quite frankly, that public opinion was slow to comprehend and realize the frightful state of affairs, politically and economically, in Europe, and that any government, nationalist or otherwise, would have been forced to resign, prior to the elections of Nov. 1935, had they dared to propose any sweeping scheme of re-armament compatible with the re-armament of other nations. He plainly told the House that he waited until the Nationalist Government was returned to office before he was able to take the risk of public displeasure in any re-armament programme that he and the Cabinet saw fit to lay down, and put into effect.

This programme had already been drawn up as the re-elected National Government met, in the early days of Dec. 1935; and at once a vast re-armament programme was launched, for it will be recalled that, immediately, the House concerned itself with the foreign situation, rather than with home affairs, due to the financial crisis which Britain's pressure (in waging her battle against the gold standard) was bringing to bear upon the world's financial situation, and particularly upon Italy in the application of economic sanctions.

The whole of the moving scenes in the realm of international diplomacy, as played by Britain, supported so wonderfully by the U.S.A. government,

masses of Europe, facing economic and financial bankruptcy, is even more threatening to the cause of peace than all the world's dictators put together. Those same dictators would do anything, now, to relinquish the responsibilities that they themselves, a few years ago, so bombastically assumed.

Intensifying this spirit of fear in Europe is the conscious contrast these nations observe between their own desperate plight and the *comparative* state of prosperity, unity of spirit, coolness in face of danger, and confidence in their state authorities, which possess the peoples of Anglo-Saxondom. The latter race, itself, is dimly aware that it owes its present happy state of internal unity and strength solely to its unshakable faith in a Christian democracy, even though in *practice* the application of Christian principles is frequently forgotten.

But such a democracy demands the rigid observance of the rights and privileges of the individual, as represented through its elected administrative authorities. According to Christian democracy, the responsibility of the state is to uphold, and to take precautions against any attack or infringement upon, such rights and privileges . . . even if the monarch himself should overstep the bounds of his own limited powers! A British king has been known to abdicate for this very infringement upon the constitutional powers of the people!

On the continent of Europe, particularly, such personal liberties and the state protection of same, are almost unknown. These nations have been in a state of semi-serfdom for centuries.

Hence, with the collapse, as a result of the Great War, of kings and crowns, the various dictators (which Finance has used to step into the seat of authority) have been able, with comparative ease, to herd the masses into military camps and munition plants. Thus dictatorship has been introduced by International Finance to gain a tighter hold upon the peoples of Europe.

We now see somewhat more clearly the bitter hatred shown by dictatorship towards Anglo-Saxondom, the arch-enemy of International Financiers. We are the *one* nation, alone, blocking the way to the realization of world-dictatorship by the world's capitalists. So that the purpose of Europe's armies is to deal a final death-blow at *our* very existence; and, before that is over, it will prove a fight-to-a-finish.

The one hope of Anglo-Saxondom lies in a wide-open division among the military powers themselves; which hope begins to look feasible, since there already exists within the inner circles of Capitalism a state of confusion, and a sharp division of opinion in respect to what line of action should now be followed after having failed to throw, first, the Commonwealth into a state of revolution over the abdication of its king. Their highly-trained armies and piled-up munitions must be used somehow, *and that quickly*, before the spirit of insurrection runs amok throughout the entire structure of European dictatorship.

It was pointed out in our last article that by the year 1931 (September) Britain took herself off the Gold

Standard, after having secured possession of sufficient gold reserves to become independent of the control of International Finance. Since that time, the latter power has come to realize the possibility of losing its world-power, financially and economically, if the example of Britain and the United States (in abandoning the Gold Standard) should be followed by other nations.

Before such a possibility should be given an opportunity to develop into a probability, Anglo-Saxondom must be brought back under the Gold Standard. To realize this, it would be possible, only, by an attack upon our peoples by *an entirely different approach*; namely, to break the spirit of unity, and to produce a wide-open breach within the Commonwealth and her Anglo-Saxon neighbours.

For such a purpose to be sure of success, the attack must be made upon the vital part of the whole structure of British constitution, which is *the Throne*. Knowing that the Commonwealth was held together by common allegiance to that Throne, and that alone, constitutionally, then such an attack, if successful, would automatically demolish the constitutional structure of the British Monarchy; and with its disruption, the collapse of the world's greatest empire. Immediately, the time would have arrived to make a combined onslaught, with Europe's military forces, upon the entire empire, caught, as it would be, in the throes of disintegration. Further defiance of Anglo-Saxondom to the dictates of International Financiers would be ended forever, and any fear

of other nations escaping its control, likewise, would be dissipated at once.

As stated before, success of disrupting the British Commonwealth depended upon the occupant of the Throne being made the scapegoat. As long as possible, he must be kept in utter ignorance of the secret workings of those who were to be responsible for gaining the friendship and confidence of the King. For this particular work, Mrs. Simpson was chosen because of her brilliancy, both in her intellectual accomplishments and her extraordinarily strong personality; which, coupled with her physical attractiveness, she proved an ideal person to take the part of what is known as a "super-woman" (just as Cleopatra, Mary Queen of Scots, etc.). Her business was to establish as close a relationship as possible between herself and the occupant of the Throne. And she was so clever as to nearly succeed . . . had Edward had his way . . . in becoming Queen!

The purpose of this relationship was to gain access to State secrets . . . of most transcending importance but . . . essential to Financial Dictatorship, for carrying out their plans to deal us a withering blow (when the psychological moment should arrive) to produce a division within Anglo-Saxondom.

To Edward and the uninformed public, the relationship between the King and Mrs. Simpson must be that of love, leading to matrimony, if possible. To Finance, it must be THE point of contact between the British Government and themselves. Their one great concern, naturally, for the complete success of their plot, was the con-

stant exercise of utmost secrecy. Not the slightest inkling must be allowed to be given that would lead British authorities to locate the leakage of such information. Therefore, to cover Mrs. Simpson, a long chain of social contacts were set up through which the said information could be passed to reach authorities abroad without any possibility of pinning down the leakage to any one person or group of persons.

But this was not all that Mrs. Simpson accomplished. Her extraordinary personality influenced Edward, probably as no other person could, despite his known propensity to use his own will. With her charms and magnetic personality, she persuaded the King to use his position of authority, which could be carried beyond the wide expanse of his Empire, even; what could be more noble than that *he should give the world a lead* out of its present state of disruption and suffering? Would not the whole Commonwealth back HIM since they were losing hope in the leadership of their own political administration? Would not other countries, as the United States of America, rally at once to his call to end the present state of human distress everywhere? He could bring alleviation to other lands where his leadership would be readily substituted for that under which the masses were struggling.

He gradually became imbued with this conception of the part he could play in international political affairs... where the League of Nations, the Four-Power Pact, the Locarno Pact, the Versailles Treaty, etc., all had failed! and then with the partial failure of Eco-

nomic Sanctions against Italy to curb the activities of that nation in Africa and elsewhere. Something must be done to save the world from an approaching war of extermination. All these ideas were put into Edward's mind, and nurtured by the astute mind and magnetic personality of Mrs. Simpson. Even he yielded to the temptation such a vision held before him... to become the saviour of mankind where all other forms (including dictatorship) of human leadership had failed.

Convinced of his responsibility, Edward embarked last summer (1936) upon his mission of international goodwill to the Mediterranean Sea. He established contact with certain regal and state authorities, as with Yugoslavia and Turkey, and was instrumental in bringing about some kind of better understanding between them and Great Britain.

For the purpose of gaining the confidence of such countries as Germany and Italy, Edward showed sympathy towards the efforts of Hitler and Mussolini and the cause they sponsored... Nazism and Fascism. These latter sympathies of Edward created serious alarm in responsible circles of authority in Britain. As the London correspondent of *The Financial Post* (Toronto), Grant Dexter, wrote:—

"Edward also caused concern in higher circles by his known sympathies for Fascism and much anxiety has resulted from his personal liking for Hitler. Well-informed London believed that the appointment of the socially gifted Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop as Germany's ambassador to Great Britain

was a strategic move by Herr Hitler to cash in on Edward's friendly feeling toward the Nazis."

Now, from the point of view of World Finance, in their plot against the integrity and the solidarity of Anglo-Saxondom, the success they had met with was in having inspired Edward to take a rôle that was far beyond his capabilities and limited monarchal power to carry out; they were also able to blind him to the full danger to which he exposed himself — that of dividing his own people over the one great central constitutional right for which the British peoples have always fought; that is: a king must respect the advice of his ministers of State, since these ministers represent at all times, the voice of the people. Edward was completely unaware that in his consciousness of the needs of humanity for leadership, that he must not endanger, at any cost, the personal liberties of his own people, should such leadership, on an international scale, require the sympathy and support of the principles of government that do not tolerate individual rights and privileges. So long as Edward continued to show sympathy towards the principles of Fascism and Nazism, in order to take the rôle of a super-Mussolini, then he was at once interfering with the handling, by his *own* state-ministers, of the most serious, the most complicated and the most delicate international situation *as has ever been faced* by the responsible government of the British people.

As has been stated by the Whaley-Eaton news service from Washington,

[28]

which sent out a bulletin reporting that:—

"The foreign policy (even domestic policy) of the Baldwin Government has been seriously handicapped by the interference of the King (Edward VIII). He has held his own ideas as to the treatment of Germany and of the depressed Balkan areas. He was beginning to play politics on something of the scale undertaken by Edward VII who prepared the Anglo-French Alliance in advance of the world war, but without the ability of his grandfather.

"For months it has been the inside talk in London that the general world crisis could be faced with greater equanimity and more assurance of peace, were there a less self-assertive King-Emperor and greater warranty of less amateurish meddling with affairs of state.

"Very important Britishers, although hardly envisaging abdication, were wondering how the difficulty could be settled and in such a way as thoroughly to vindicate parliamentarianism and democratic institutions. The emergence of the Simpson matter seemed, to these groups, to be providential and they were quick to take advantage of it."

We may refer to the statement made in the English *Sunday Referee*, by Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.; the statement that was made prior to the abdication:—

"There had been growing uneasiness about political tendencies around her (Mrs. Simpson) — or perhaps it would be fairer to say, in groups that had been using her influence over King Edward for their own purposes . . ."

"Eager to be behind Mrs. Simpson

[29]

spective countries. For these masses, particularly the civilians, are suffering increasingly from lack of the bare necessities of existence. The following quotations, taken from speeches of German leadership, reveal the sinister situation which grips that nation under dictatorship:

"What matters to us is not the scarcity of butter or eggs," declared Adolph Hitler at Nuremberg, "but the freedom of Germany!" "Our slogan has not changed," declared Rudolf Hess, the Leader's deputy, a month later. "Guns instead of butter."

What else has Herr Hess to say in his speech to his countrymen and particularly to the housewives of the Third Reich? "Don't complain too much because you haven't enough butter to put on your bread; think yourselves lucky to have, at least, bread, which is more than your Russian sisters can say." The minister, according to the official version of the speech, went even further. "German housewives," he said, "ought to be happy to be without butter, and not bread, as in Russia."

"A whimpering stomach is the best ally of a groaning spirit, and gastric discontent is the best purveyor of the army of 'carpers' and 'grumblers', so much hated by Dr. Goebbels. At the last Nuremberg Congress it was noticed that the spiritual did not come up to the level of the material atmosphere; artificial excitement visibly outran the genuine exaltation of the preceding years." (From *World Review*, Dec., 1936.)

With undeniable energy, deliberately gritting her teeth, Germany has obtain-

ed a place for herself among those countries who have made a moral force out of their material poverty.

We now have arrived, in International relationships, particularly in Europe, where a showdown and wide-open revolution may be expected in these countries. Here is the gravest danger that faces the future of Anglo-Saxondom:—To what degree are we prepared to defend ourselves should a complete collapse of dictatorship sweep throughout Europe, in its present state of utter extremity? What could be worse than millions of desperate people, armed to the teeth and ready to shoot down anything within sight, getting out of control?

This grave problem is a responsibility that rests upon, not only the shoulders of our statesmen, but upon every individual citizen who claims to have in his blood the inheritance of a Christian civilization and a deep respect for the rights and privileges of *the individual*. Not until he awakens, even if it requires a shock, to his sense of individual responsibility, will there be the slightest hope of a national escape from an extermination of our race by dictatorship — controlled, as it is, by International Financiers.

WHEN ARE WE READY to face, as individuals, such a responsibility?

(See over)

was a set which makes little secret of its enthusiasm for the political and social doctrines of a power not particularly friendly toward Britain. Prime Minister Baldwin recently described what he called a dangerous mentality in politics as being the enjoyment of power without responsibility.

"The responsible governing circle of this country, engaged in a terrific rearmament effort, had to consider the situation when such irresponsible elements were, in fact, in a position to know and use more than it might be in the interests of this country to be known.

"The tragedy of this drama is made all the more poignant because the chief actor in it of necessity was completely unaware of the danger. There is every reason to hope that the lady also did not realize the position."

To this statement of Miss Wilkinson, the London correspondent of the *New York Times* said, that she "voiced an increasing belief here that Edward's friends, rather than Edward himself, were to blame for the late crisis."

There can be no doubt about the fact that the abdication of Edward was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the principle of Constitutional Monarchy; and that in making that abdication, Edward has suffered beyond description. In exile, he has now realized how he had allowed himself to be caught off his guard by becoming obsessed with an utterly false dream of world-leadership; and, above all, the terrible danger (and the near-catastrophe) into which his nation had been brought by his lack of mature judgment.

As we stated in our last chapter, leakage of such secrets from some source of very high rank was known to the authorities more than four and one-half years ago, and that their great difficulty was in locating that source. Suspicion rested upon some of the highest and most respected people in the land and no one suspected that the king himself could be the innocent dupe of foreign agents.

The first ray of light came upon the arrival of Ribbentrop in London, March 1st, 1936, as the German ambassador to London. Ribbentrop is a man who has all the perfections of a polished exterior but who is, in reality, a snake in the grass. He had already done for his government similar work in Italy and Austria, and his success in those countries gained for him an appointment, by Finance, to the all-important position of ambassador to Britain. Here, his work was, through his social as well as political standing, to link up, by a most round-about way, with the social and political set which had surrounded the king. But the qualifications of Ribbentrop were so akin to those of Edward's closest associates, that the government's suspicions were immediately aroused by his arrival on British soil.

At once the authorities were busy on his trail; and it was with much reluctance that they found themselves compelled to test even Edward himself, innocent as he might be of the secret operations of plotters who presumed to be his best friends. The authorities knew that they had no choice in applying such a test, as it was impossible for them to take adequate steps to protect,

with any degree of efficiency, the nation from sudden attack should Europe plunge itself into another and final war. Every precaution, regardless of whom might be involved, had to be taken to guard against unforeseen danger. Therefore, certain *would-be* state secrets were deliberately passed on to Edward; and when it was found that Ribbentrop eventually received this same information, immediately Baldwin was forced to accept the fact that the leakage had been located.

At once we may be inclined to judge Edward; but that is because we do not know how subtle was the manner in which the obsession to assist broken humanity first became implanted so fixedly in his mind. Since Edward thus fell foul of the espionage that surrounded him, and with his lack of experience in the field of international politics, he easily became the "goat" and thus, to his insufferable remorse, an unconscious source of danger to the British Empire of which he was head.

An instance of the way in which Edward's better judgment was overpowered by his "friends", is that of a recent review (Nov., 1936) of a regiment at Aldershot. As an officer of the army, he should have been accompanied by two subordinate officers. Instead of that, he insisted upon being accompanied, while he was conducting the review, by two civilian friends of his.

With Edward's abdication, the authorities in Britain have since become so incensed over such a dastardly attack, by foreign powers, upon *the* one person whom the British Commonwealth held in utmost respect, to whom they

offered the deepest loyalty and devotion, that they will never be satisfied until the whole business, which led up to the king's abdication, has been probed down to its very roots, regardless of what the costs may be.

Strange as it may seem, the exposure of the whole situation was largely brought about through the American Hearst Press which lost no time or opportunity in exposing, prior to the abdication, the sensational highlights of the courtship between Edward and Mrs. Simpson. The press of the Commonwealth, in contrast, refrained from making mention of the king's personal affairs.

Now that the abdication of Edward has taken place, and, in a most miraculous way, a constitutional crisis and a revolution within Anglo-Saxondom have been averted, all the forces of pent-up hatred through the controlled press (within and without the Commonwealth) of Finance have been poured upon the heads of the British government, particularly that of Baldwin.

* * *

Turning, finally, to the reaction, so rapidly taking definite form, today, in continental Europe, International Financiers find themselves in a desperate state of confusion, and are even divided, sharply, within their own ranks. In this state of division the planned attack for last December against Anglo-Saxondom has been indefinitely postponed. But the great fear International Financiers is facing is the inability of their dictators (Hitler and Mussolini) to hold in check the masses composing the armies, and the civilian populations, of their re-

The reader of this brochure should secure a copy of the booklet entitled "The World's Financial Dictatorship Crushed" (by Observer)—10c per copy.

By so doing, a much better understanding of the causes which led up to the Abdication will be obtained.

(On outside of back cover will be found special quotations for quantities of these two booklets.)



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 Mr. Nease ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

German Youth Seized in Duke's Quarters Freed

Slipped Into Elevator
 To See Windsors for
 Vienna Newspaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—German-born Fritz O. Gebhardt, 18, who was taken into custody last night after he had slipped into the private hotel elevator of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor was released by police today after lengthy questioning.

The youth, a Long Island farmhand, told detectives, who seized him as he sought to enter the midtown Manhattan Hotel suite of the Windsors, that he wanted to get an interview with the Duchess for his mother, who edits a newspaper in Vienna. He said he had been in this country for two and a half years.

In his pockets, police found literature of the America First Committee and his own life story, written in German with a lead pencil. He was unarmed. The youth, police said, apparently had crashed the Duke's late afternoon press conference, and had entered the elevator with members of the Windsor party.

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Rosen *Kramer*

649 D.
Windsor 'Crasher' Freed

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The FBI decided that Fritz Gebhardt is harmless and let him go. He tried last night to crash the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PEF:ES

New York, New York
February 5, 1942

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
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Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Sir:

7-8-80
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DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

In compliance with the telephone request of Mr. KIMBALL of the Bureau, I have contacted Informant [redacted] and asked that he furnish us with a complete, detailed report of information available to them on ALASTAIR MACKINTOSH. (u)

You will recall that according to Mr. HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, MACKINTOSH, who presently operates the Alibi Bar in Palm Beach, is suspected of being "front man" for the Duke of Windsor. It is stated that MACKINTOSH may be attempting to line up support for the Duke of Windsor in the event anything should happen in England, and carries on a "very spirited" correspondence with the Duke. (u)

When I spoke to [redacted] he informed me that he was quite sure that here in this country they had no information except of a most general nature on ALASTAIR MACKINTOSH. (u)

When I told him that it was my understanding that this matter had been discussed with [redacted]

[redacted] Informant stated that he felt that MACKINTOSH would be a nonentity so far as these people were concerned, and that he didn't "cut any ice" anywhere except in the so-called Cafe Society. Informant described him as being merely a bar room hanger-on, and stated that they had not looked upon him as being a dangerous person outside of the Cafe Society group. (u)

[redacted] stated he would get MACKINTOSH as promptly as possible. (u)

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Very truly yours,
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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These Charming People

By IGOR CASSINI

Washingtonians are talking about:

THE Honorable Julian Chetwinds of the British Embassy (she's Lord Halifax's niece), who have been notified by Sir Le Stork...

The Donald Nelsons. Mrs. Nelson is not with her husband in Washington, but away in the country, in Illinois... A well-known Democratic couple, supposed to be busting up.



Igor Cassini

She, at any rate, keeps sending flowers to a young man in a Washington hospital... The heart palpitations of Lieut. Comdr. William Thomas, who is Rear Admiral Towers' assistant, for lovely Caroline Ryan Shaw. Remember when, some months ago, this column paragraphed about the jolly naval officer trimming down his waist line. We said, at that time, that the reason for Thomas cutting down on starches was love. The commander pleasantly denied this, and asked this itemist to find him the lady he was talking about. Well, we've found her now—beautiful and wealthy.

THE Randall Hagner Mrs. (she's Argentine Ambassadress Senora de Espil's daughter), who are making preparations for an addition to the family... Mrs. Frederick Bugher, who is building a new villa in Miami... The joy of Chilean Ambassador Don Rodolfo Michels that his presidential candidate was elected. Otherwise, Michels would have had to go from Washington... The disappointment of Vichy's young diplomat, Etienne Burin des Roziers, to have been named to the embassy in Tokyo. But, due to the rather restricted means of communication in the war-infested Pacific, it looks as if it will be a long time before he can depart for Nippon... The new book, "Has She a Soul?" by Anna Bell Ward Olson, which will be released on February 22, and promises to be a sensation... The Barclay K. Douglas' Palm Beach villa, "The Reef," which the Aksel Wichfelds have just bought... The Gene Raymonds of the films, who are looking around for a farm in the East... The motion picture mag, which has named, with equal honors, Marlene Dietrich and Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt as the two Most Glamorous Women in the World.

CAPTAIN "ALLIE" MACKINTOSH, one of the Duke of Windsor's closest chums, who has decided to abandon Palm Beach and go back to England to fight. Mackintosh, whose first wife was the silent screen star, Constance Talmadge, and whose second American wife is the present Marquise de Talleyrand, was to manage a new hotel in Nassau, which Axel Wenner-Gren, the Swedish financier, had started to build. But "man of mystery" Wenner-Gren had to change his plans, and Mackintosh was left, so to speak, with an empty hand.

Maybe that's the reason that has persuaded the British playboy, so well known in America's

glitter set, to go back to Albion's shores. There are quite a few other sons of Albion who would do well in imitating "Allie."

THE story coming from France that Leon Blum, the premier of the defunct Republic, is gravely ill and probably won't be able to appear in the Supreme Court of Riom, when on February 19 he and four other former French leaders (Edouard Daladier, Guy La Chambre, General Gamelin and Comptroller General Jacomet) will be judged in connection with their responsibilities with France's defeat.

The "at home," which Mrs. Maxim Litvinov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, will hold on February 12... The Romanian diplomats, who are all at liberty in Washington, instead of being with their axis colleagues in the luxurious "detention camps." The reason is that all the staff of the embassy, with the exception of Charge d'Affaires Coste (who is at Johns Hopkins Hospital), resigned the day Romania declared war on the U. S.

Mrs. Bentley Mott, who will speak this afternoon at the Sulgrave Club on the "Aid for the Cote-Basque." The meeting is sponsored by four smart ladies: Madame Draper Boncompagni, Mrs. Burrall Hoffmann, Countess de Marenches and Miss Carolyn Nash.

CONFIDENTIAL

7-8-80
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REASON FOR IT: 4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW: 7-8-90

6-8-83

CONFIDENTIAL

Times Herald

[65-31113-24] (u)

Worthingt Minn., March 1, 1942

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/ci
REASON-FCIM I, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF RE. 7-8-90

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I am sending you a picture which was published in the Saturday A M edition of the Minneapolis Tribune. This picture does not look right - unless camera tricks are indeed very remarkable. The Windsor look is not there at all - the Hohenzollern look is very definitely there. Unless the supposed duke is standing on a much higher spot than the officers he is entirely too tall to be Windsor. Investigation may prove photography caused the entire list of discrepancies but with false causing persons to be kidnapped or killed and put in their place, with all the hoax and fake of the present state of earth overrun with the spawn of hell - picture to be studied in your own office.

RECORDED
INDEXED
65-3116
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 MAR 5 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Worthington, Minn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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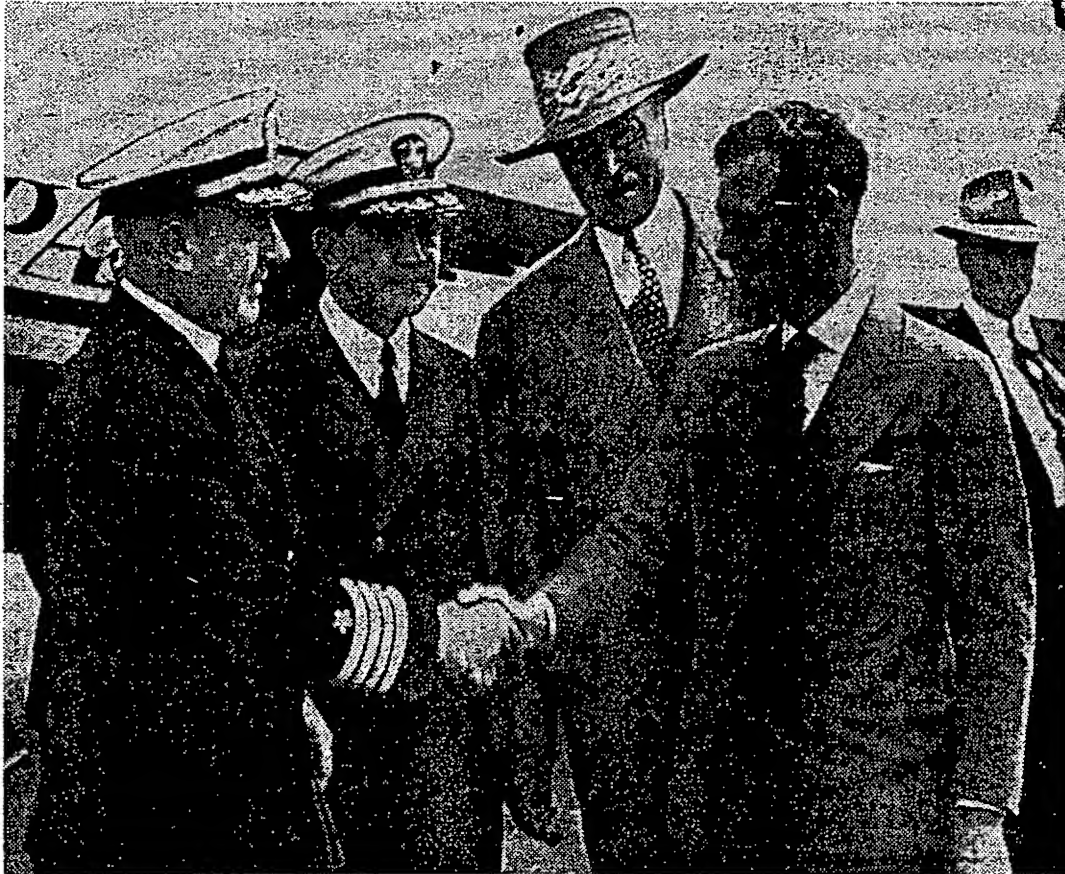
ack 8-13-42
APR 11 1942
67C

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PAGE 3

WINDSOR PLANS BAHAMAS DEFENSE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



The Duke of Windsor (right) flew to Miami, Fla., Friday in a regular passenger plane to seek U. S. navy aid in defending the Bahamas 200 miles off Florida where he is royal governor. He was greeted by, left to right, Capt. R. S. Crenshaw, commandant seventh naval district; Capt. G. A. Bogan, commandant Miami naval air station, and George McDonald, his host at Miami Beach.—(AP Wirephoto.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[65-3113-25] 8
(u)

67C

Worthington, Minn-

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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7-8-80

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ON 12-03-99

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99-254



J Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D C

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RPC: EOD

65-31113-25

(u)

March 13, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

Mr. [REDACTED]
Northington, Minnesota

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 65-31113-25
ATK 44-2551

RECEIVED BY

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

67C

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 1, 1942, in which you transmitted information you believe to be of interest to this Bureau. You may rest assured that the contents of your letter have been carefully noted and made a matter of official record.

I sincerely appreciate your interest and cooperation in making this information available to me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY DD WJSW
DATE 7-14-80

X G.P. 83

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 BSK/ci
PRISON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
7-8-90

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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MAILED 8
MAR 14 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DMG/RS

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

65-31113-26
HMK:VGG
4/22/42

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 10 APR 21
DATE 7/10/80

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

SP3BTJ/SH
12-33-59
ATTN # 99-2531

As of possible interest to you, information has been received from a confidential source close to the Duke of Windsor at Nassau that the Duke is very much worried for fear of being kidnapped by the Germans and being traded for the release of Rudolph Hess. (u)

This same confidential source informed that there are two hundred Canadian soldiers in the Bahamas whose duty is to protect the Duke. (u)

cc Colonel Hayes A. Kroner
General Staff
Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department
Washington, D. C.

6-8/83
APR 23 3 56 PM '41
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson Rear Admiral T. S. Wilkinson
Mr. E. A. Tamm Director
Mr. Clegg Office of Naval Intelligence
Mr. Glavin Navy Department
Mr. Ladd Washington, D. C.
Mr. Nichols

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 BSK/IC
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
★ APR 23 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RECORDED

EX-1736

66-21113-28

4/22/42

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 BSK/ce
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you, information has been received from a confidential source close to the Duke of Windsor at Smeeth that the Duke is very much worried for fear of being kidnapped by the Germans and being traded for the release of Randolph Mess. (u)

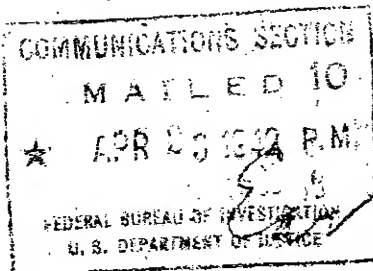
This same confidential source informed that there are two hundred Canadian soldiers in the Bahamas whose duty is to protect the Duke. (u)

With assurances of my highest regards.

Sincerely yours.

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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SLIP(S) BY NRSL
DATE 4/19/42



CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Hoffman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

649a

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

CONFIDENTIAL

April 10, 1942

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY DD
DATE 7-14-80

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____
Files	_____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: ATTN # 77-3631

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-165/ce
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2/3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

As of possible interest, this is to inform you that EDWARD MEAD, owner and operator of the Shoremede Hotel, Miami Beach, who has been very cooperative with this office has advised that Mrs. COLLINS, wife of RALPH COLLINS, one of the "Counsel of Three", next in rank under the Duke of Windsor in the Bahamas, is visiting her family on Miami Beach. (u)

Mr. MEAD advised that Mrs. COLLINS has stated that the Duke of Windsor is very worried, for fear of being kidnapped by the Germans and being traded for the release of RUDOLPH HESS. (u)

He further informed that Mrs. COLLINS states there are two hundred Canadian soldiers in the Bahamas whose duty is to protect the Duke of Windsor.. (u)

Very truly yours,

R. G. Danner

R. G. DANNER,
Special Agent in Charge.

JCR:JG

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-31113-27 (u)

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JAN 13 1960

COPY IN FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

Here's a sens 1 yarn !

649W

Simpson's real love was the pretender to the throne of France...at the time she was mingling around in the international set....at the time she hooked the Prince of Wales....

She was being maintained and financed by Von Ribbentrop and was on the payroll of the German Government at the time of her marriage...AND THAT IS THE REASON THAT EDWARD WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.....British Intelligence had her spotted perfectly....And so they were sent to the Bahamas. The ex King has applied for active service in the British Army but has been turned down....and is left to rule the island and 5 banjo players.... All because of Wally Simpson...

The fact that she was being maintained by the German Government is nothing new.....as they have been doing that for years. In fact ; whole English, French, and other potential enemies were infiltrated with growing families pledged to work for the fatherland when requested

Of course proving this is practically impossible - but it

the gospel of the international set.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 7-8-80 EX-65

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DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BJA/SH
ON 12-01-99
APR 84 99-3521

Dear Sir

SECRET

COMMUNICATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

You Ask for it-here it is

Years back in London England the German ambassador Von Ribbentrop has made a deal with a Mrs. Wallis Warfield to furnish him with some important information, in return he has furnished Mrs. Warfield with all the money she needed. Von Ribbentrop was so very successful with this connection that Hitler rewarded him by naming him foreign minister. Hitler and Von Ribbentrop planned the marriage between Mrs. Warfield and King Edward, so that she will see to it that Edward will never sign a declaration of war against Germany, but this plan fell through by the abdication of Edward, however Mrs. Warfield became the ex kings wife, and she swore to avenge the British. She took her husband the Duke of Windsor to Berlin to see Hitler and there was a deal made between Hitler and the ex king-as follows; the Duke of Windsor will do everything he can to influence high British officials and the British General staff not to fight but to withdraw and by doing so it would insure Germanys victory. In turn Hitler will reinstate after the war the Duke of Windsor as king of England. This plan is working well, the Duke of Windsor has promised high British army and Government officials large estates and titles when he regains the throne. This was easy for the Duke as many British high officials still think that he is their legal king and the British anyhow are not anxious to help the Russian Communist.

This great conspiracy was one of the great reasons why Japan decided to attack the U.S., because Hitler has assured Japan that the British will not fight, but will withdraw without offering great resistance and Japan was informed of the Duke of Windsors role. This is the reason why the British have withdrawn so easily from everywhere, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Libya, and Tobruk.

For your information everything which transcribes in Washington between our Army Staff and the British or between President Roosevelt and Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor immediately informed through the British Embassy in Washington and in turn the Duchess informs Hitler.

The Duchess is engaged right now to buy off our General Staff and many of our high Government officials. The Duchess will not stop anything to attain her ambition to become the Queen of England. Unless you act swiftly, with the large sums of money at her disposal she may succeed and if she does it will cost the lives of millions of Americans.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8/SLW
ON 01-19-2001

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DATE 7-19-80

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JUL 22 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington D. C.



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DECLASSIFIED BY SP-2 JSH
ON 12-2-99
APPL # 99-2531

[65-5113-28]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6494

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

best Ye Forget
Pearl Harbor

Keep of close watch
on WALLY SIMPSON
WALLY WARFIELD
alias Warfield. an
ex Nazi Agent - still
very active in
half yr

Wally Simpson

65-31131-17 (u)
JUN 23 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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8 JUN 29 1942
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JUN 29 1942

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Chief F. B. I.,
Washington

U. S. A.

7-8-80
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DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

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Wally, the Duchess of Windsor, was the "keptive" (at one time)
649* of Philip Espil, the removed Ambassador of Argentina..... Newport
society is still flaming mad at her because she arrived with
36 trunks and two cars to carry them....whereas they can't get
gasoline for their ordinary chores... she has been no bright spot
on this visitof two inconsequentials to this country.
(Very good social source.)

6-8-83

REPORTING AGENCIES
DATE 7-14-80
NKSA

7-8-80
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[65-31113-30] *(u)*
30 DEC 31 1943
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ON 12-01-99
APPRI # 99-2521

CONFIDENTIAL

12-26-43
work in 1944
1944

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 19, 1944

FROM : Mr. G. P. Cannon

GPG:ed

SUBJECT: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Upon reference from the Director's Office, the writer telephonically talked with Mrs. [REDACTED] Silver Spring, Maryland. Mrs. [REDACTED] related she had observed in recent newspapers that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were coming to the United States and that it was the plan of the Duke to have conferences with Army and Navy officials. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated she considered the Duke and Duchess as being pro-Nazi, that their presence in the United States was dangerous, and that some control should be maintained by the United States Government over their activities while they are in the United States. Mrs. [REDACTED] had no basis for believing the Duke and Duchess to be pro-Nazi but stated that her belief was based on accounts she has read of their activities.

Mrs. [REDACTED] was thanked for calling and advised that since the Duke was an official of a foreign government, the United States State Department would handle his visit to this country.

ACTION: No action.

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ON 12-01-89
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SLIP TO FILED
DATE 7-14-80

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20 JUL 20 1944

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

New York, New York
August 1, 1944

JD:M:JC

Director, FBI

Attention: D. M. LADD

Re: DUKE AND DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic instructions of the Director to Jerome Doyle of the New York SIS Office on July 27, 1944 in which the Director requested that a discreet survey be made of SIS contacts in New York City to ascertain if there were any concerted efforts being made in literary circles in New York to injure the character of the DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR. Attached you will find a memorandum outlining the results of this survey. *(u)*

This letter is being directed to the attention of Assistant Director D. M. Ladd in accordance with his request of July 28, 1944.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC
RECORDED

65-81113-32 *(u)*

Enclosure - 1

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99-2531, 99-2267

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

JD:MJC

New York, New York
August 1, 1944

RE: DUKE AND DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR

A variety of sources of information were discreetly contacted between July 27, 1944 and July 31, 1944 in New York City in an effort to obtain a cross-section of opinion in the literary and publishing world as to the attitude of publishers and the like with respect to the DUKE AND DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR. No source of information contacted gave any facts of evidence which would tend to show a concerted effort on the part of any group or organization to publicize the DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR in an unfavorable manner. It was the consensus of opinion that the DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR was of extreme news interest and that she was exceedingly unpopular in certain political circles of the United States and England because of her social contacts prior to her marriage to the DUKE OF WINDSOR. However, no sources could give any evidence of a concerted effort to campaign against her. (u)

The revival of interest in the DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR, as evidenced by recent magazine articles and newspaper interviews, is attributed to the fact that she and her husband, the DUKE, are traveling in and out of the United States for the first time since their marriage. Several of the sources contacted voluntarily alluded to the article concerning the DUTCHESS which appeared in the June issue of "American Mercury." Because this article was discussed at great length by the DUKE OF WINDSOR with the Director, a copy of the article is attached. While the DUKE OF WINDSOR advised the Director that he believed that Miss HELEN WORDEN, author of the article, was Jewish, two of the sources contacted claimed to know Miss WORDEN and stated that they did not believe that she is of the Jewish race. (u)

The foregoing summarizes the statements made by the various contacts. So that the Director may have a clear picture of the sources contacted either directly or indirectly, they are being set out herewith together with a brief description of their background and a synopsis of what they said about the subject. (u)

Miss FRANCES WHITING, Editor of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" which reaches a monthly reader audience of approximately 6,000,000. Miss Whiting advised that the DUTCHESS was of extreme news interest. (u)

RAY VIR DEN, official of a large New York City advertising agency who has several close contacts with editors and publishers, stated that all of the American publishers were interested in the DUKE AND DUTCHESS and that anything

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SEP 12 1960

ENCLOSURE

65-31113-32 (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM
JD:MJC

New York, New York
August 1, 1944

they printed was the truth. He stated further that she and her husband are considered a pathetic couple by the leading publishers and editors. (u)

OCTAVUS ROY COHEN is a famous author and he is in daily contact with publishers, editors and writers. He advised that other than the fact that the DUTCHESS is of news interest, there seems to be no concerted campaign against her. (u)

Mrs. LORNA FARRELL, Editor of "The Woman," stated that she and her associates discussed the article that was to appear in the "American Mercury" about the DUTCHESS and felt that it was very poor publicity. They at first thought that she and her husband, the DUKE, were responsible for its publication but later learned that it was an independent article. Mrs. FARRELL who is a discreet, reliable contact, indirectly discussed the subject matter with an Associated Press feature writer who has interviewed the DUTCHESS, as well as with Miss ELEANOR LAMBERT who handles publicity for the dress houses that furnish the DUTCHESS with her clothes and all of these sources advise that they know of no such campaign. In addition, Mrs. FARRELL discreetly contacted JOHN ROY CARLSEN, author of "Undercover" and he stated to her that the DUTCHESS was in bad repute politically on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, but there was no concerted effort afoot that he knew of to injure her reputation. (u)

A discreet inquiry was made from a source of information with the [REDACTED] which furnished the information that while the DUTCHESS has plenty of enemies in England and the United States, both persons and organizations, there was no concerted effort by anyone at this time to injure her reputation in the eyes of the American public. (u) 67D

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

25 cents (30¢ in Canada) ★ JUNE 1944

The American Mercury

STOP KICKING CONGRESS AROUND!

Congressman Jerry Voorhis

THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

Helen Worden

WHY UNIONS MUST BE REGULATED

Oswald G. Villard

JAPAN IS WINNING THE POLITICAL WAR

Helen Mears

INDEXED IN
PUBLICATION
FILES



DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 11/11/11

NYPA 17

[65-8113-31]

(u)

► Famous and much discussed,
she remains an enigma.

THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

BY HELEN WORDEN

WALLIS WARFIELD SIMPSON, Duchess of Windsor, nearing her forty-eighth year, and in the ninth year of her reign over David, today is parked in Nassau, the Bahamas. Is she frustrated in her passionate ambition? Does she grasp for scraps of her dreams?

More has been written and said about her than any other living woman. She has been praised, damned, taken apart by hundreds of millions. She has made history. She takes her place with Nell Gwynn, Anne Boleyn, Maria Fitzherbert, Du Barry, Montez and Lupescu, all of whom shared thrones and upset them, or at least badly shook them. But we really don't know as much about the Duchess as we wish we did.

As a reporter I have had the opportunity to observe her since 1936, when her friendship with the future Edward VIII, King of England, Emperor of India, began. I saw her in England, followed her through France to Cannes when the King abdicated, and since their marriage, have talked

with her on her recent visits to this country. She has never ceased to fascinate me.

What does she look like today? She appears more determined, more aloof, more immovable and more inscrutable than she did in 1936. Her extraordinary blue eyes are just as keen and her figure just as trim, but her face has taken on harsher lines, lines born of bitter experience, of attack and of defense. Her jaw, if anything, is squarer because of decisions which have been hers, not David's. Her smile is more downward and her eyebrows more satirical in their upward rise. However, there is still humor in her face; humor in the tiny wrinkles around her eyes and in the quirk of her mouth.

She is thinner. The steaming heat of the Bahamas has had its effect. In London, she tipped the scales at 110. In Nassau, she weighs ninety-seven pounds. Her most recent measurements, taken by her New York dress-makers, are 34" bust, 25" waist and 34" hips. She is tiny, a size twelve

HELEN WORDEN was born in Colorado but at the age of three was taken to New York, where she has made her permanent home ever since. She studied art in Paris, for a while was on the editorial staff of the old New York World, and since 1931 has been on the staff of the New York World-Telegram, where she has been society editor and feature writer. New York City is one of her hobbies. She has written four books about it.

But before she went back to Nassau she and Mainbocher patched up their tiff and she showed her good will by ordering fourteen outfits from him. She also ordered six costumes from Valentina, five suits from Saks-Fifth-Ave. and a dozen or more sports things from Hattie Carnegie. She bought between twenty and thirty hats, chiefly from Miss Jessica of Bergdorf-Goodman, Walter Florell and Braagaard, the latest rave in men milliners.

Her purchases, since she moved to Nassau, have averaged a hundred dresses a year. Most of them cost about \$250 apiece, though many ran much higher. Mainbocher's black afternoon dresses are now \$500. I saw a white crepe all-over pearl and crystal embroidered sheath evening gown which he designed for her that cost \$750.

All of her lingerie is hand-made. She hunts the kind of little out-of-the-way shops which delight most women. She discovered such a one on West 57th Street run by a French refugee, and asked the woman, over the phone, to bring her collection to the Waldorf. The woman refused. A customer, hearing the conversation remarked, "I should think you'd find it a great honor to serve the Duchess." "Madame," was the reply, "it is an honor I cannot afford."

Wartime restrictions on the transfer of money from an English possession have complicated her buying to some extent but I hear (no one will officially confirm or deny this) that the State

Department foots the Windsors' bills on a lend-lease arrangement. For example, the Duchess' \$750 evening gown might be charged against a U. S. Navy man's board and keep in Nassau.

II

Her taste in hats, shoes and gloves never changes. She still wears the beanie type of hat, long-vamped pumps and generous-sized pull-on gloves. She likes to reveal her best features, her eyes and forehead, and cover up her worst, her feet and hands.

Frosty blue sapphires are still her favorite jewels. They match her eyes. But she also has complete sets of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, topaz, onyx and turquoise — one for each day of the week. She never wears the same set twice in succession. You sometimes see her decked out in pearls, but never in a full set because, she says, she isn't the pearl type. There is one piece, a charm bracelet, which she never takes off. The Duke gave it to her. Each jewelled charm carries a message from him — "I will always love you" — "To my Darling" — "My Sweetheart," and so on. Precious gem connoisseurs who have appraised her collection tell me that if she ever gets hard up, she could hock it any time for more than a million dollars.

Her collection of furs is next to her jewels in value. She owns full-length ermine, sable, mink and silver fox

figure and not much over five feet tall. Her hair is still a dark, natural brown. Although bobbed, it is combed in the quaint, almost prim, Victorian style she went in for when she was Mrs. Ernest Simpson. It is good, strong hair, firm enough to stand the tight permanent Roger Vergnes, an East 57th Street French hair-dresser, gives it every time she comes to New York. Tight permanents last longer; she doesn't get to New York often. When she first went to Nassau in 1940, she imported a hair-dresser from New York, but this precipitated such a row among the local people that she had to ship him back.

She still gives the impression of terrific neatness, not a hair out of place, not a line awry. Her nose never shines. Her slip never shows. She looks like a period room done by a furniture house, a room in which nobody lives comfortably. Figuratively, there are no ashes on her rugs, no papers lying around, no blinds askew.

Her voice is firm, rounded, not unpleasant. She speaks with a clipped British accent — there is very little of the South left in it. She often illustrates a point with a gesture that is angular but interesting. Any artist sketching her would draw her in angles rather than curves.

To give a real picture of the Duchess I must describe her clothes. In them — it sounds harsh, but it's true — a large part of her personality resides. At least, she spares no effort to put it there. She has lost none of her flair for style. It has become her

prime passion. She is proud to be called the best dressed woman in the world. It is a profession with her. She enjoys setting the style. She has launched many fashions. The vogue for high-necked evening gowns may be traced directly to her. She wears them because of her flat-chested and boyish figure.

In Paris, she always went to the first showings of the big dressmaking houses and she knew the best bag, glove, shoe and hat designers. In Nassau, she keeps up by mail. Valentina, Hattie Carnegie and Sophie Gimbel, of Saks-Fifth-Ave., send her sketches and samples of new materials. The dressmakers she patronizes are frank to admit that she usually knows more than they about the fashions.

She is as meticulous about the details of her clothes as she is about her grooming. Before she okays any of the fashion sketches sent her she changes details here and there. Her dressmakers keep dummies of her figure. After the clothes are cut and shaped, she likes to have a special fitter take them to Nassau for the final work.

Mainbocher balked at this. He balked again when she was in New York on her last visit. She asked him to send a saleswoman and a fitter to her hotel because she didn't want to be noticed going through his crowded salon. He said no. In a huff, she waltzed across to Valentina, an exotic Russian designer who runs up Dali-esque little numbers for opera stars.

coats; short ermine, sable, mink and silver fox jackets, and countless neck-pieces and capes. Many of her coats are fur-lined. But clothes go out of style more quickly than jewels and furs. The Duchess has often said she didn't think a woman in her position should wear a dress more than once. What does she do with her old clothes? In Paris, I heard the Duchess gave her hand-me-downs to her French maid who developed quite a side-line business from the overflow. What she does with them in Nassau, or where she wears them all, puzzles many. Here, the gossips say, she ships her back numbers to a couple of Montague relatives who have married Main Line boys in Philadelphia.

The care of such a wardrobe is a full-time job. The cleaning and pressing are, of course, done by her maid, but the Duchess herself tends to the re-styling and repairs of the more valuable jewels and furs.

What are the results of all this dressing? I asked a photographer who was assigned to her. His eyes became wary. "Well . . . she has good-looking legs."

Certainly much of the self-confidence and poise she displays stem from her perfection in grooming. The keenest sensitiveness I have ever known her to display was over criticism of her lavish expenditure on appearance.

When comments began to fill the press on her seemingly limitless shopping in New York, her advisers became disturbed. This was no way to win the American public, they told

her. Hundreds of letters were written in protest against the reported extravagance. Through friends, she let it be known that her jewels were "only borrowed." The basis in fact for this was that Van Cleef and Arpels, with whom she was said to have spent \$285,000, showed their gratitude by lending her a complete set of jewels for each of her new costumes. At the very time she was busily denying the purchase of thirty-four hats she was investing over a quarter of a million in more jewels.

Upon another occasion, when newspapers published a report that she had undergone a face-lifting operation in Miami, she became furious and insisted on denials. She said she had just visited the dentist. Only she and the doctor mentioned as having been involved, really know the truth. The other day the story bobbed up again in print. It was said the same operation had been performed on Lupescu. Once more the Duchess issued an official denial.

When she and the Duke planned to tour America with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bedoux, a famous American advertising agency was put in charge of public relations. The Duchess was advised to travel as simply as possible, with little luggage, no display, no show. There was supreme scorn in her voice as she faced the man who dared suggest this. "You are out of your mind," she stormed. "Don't you think I know my people?" But criticism notwithstanding, when she went to Newport last summer for the

week-end, she took thirty-one trunks. She still thinks her public wants display.

However she may spend money on adornment, she is thrifty in general expenses. At the end of her first New York visit as the Duchess of Windsor, she called in the detectives who had been assigned to guard the royal suite which she and the Duke occupied at the Waldorf.

"I have a little memento for you," she told them. Very seriously, she distributed eleven hotel postcards, each autographed by the Duke and herself.

She has tried desperately to make social progress here but with indifferent success. Her circle is still the razzle-dazzle crowd which basked on the Riviera in happier days. Her greatest triumph was as the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in Newport. This, say friends, was maneuvered through the Duchess' closest friend, Mrs. Mae Watson Frelinghuysen Douglas, of Newport. At first Mrs. Vanderbilt was disturbed by the idea. She was torn between loyalty to Queen Mary and loyalty to the Duke. Finally she gave in, saying to a friend:

"I knew him at the zenith of his glory. There is no reason why I should shun him now."

The State Department, at various times, has arranged stiffly formal parties for the couple. Thomas Watson, of International Business Machines, entertained them at its instigation. Alfred Sloan, of General Motors, also gave a dinner for them. The

Duchess wore her famous 50-ct. diamond. Sloan showed films of what General Motors was doing to help win the war.

III

At Nassau, with people doing all they can to help the Allies, the activities of the Duchess have been directed into new channels. She has taken more of a place in the community life of the colonial capital's 25,000 inhabitants. These people are no longer impressed by them as romantic lovers. They begin to think of her and the Duke as conscientious administrators.

It was considered a fine gesture when she paid for the erection of two child welfare clinics, one at each end of the island. She provided public nurses with automobiles and bicycles. She attends the clinics personally. She was elected president of the Nassau Garden Club and the Dundas Center, a welfare group. The submarine warfare has made Nassau a refuge for survivors. She has been quick in her concern for them, making a point of going herself to greet and talk to each group.

But it is common knowledge that she doesn't like the Bahamas. It's the climate and not the people. She complains about the sand flies and the heat. When summer comes she takes to the air-conditioned portion of Government House and stays there.

For a time, after the abdication, it was her dream that the Duke would be appointed Viceroy of India; a

court of ceremony second only to Buckingham Palace, but the disturbed political situation has made this impossible. She hoped the Duke could be Great Britain's ambassador to the United States but again politics got in the way. Since she has been disappointed in her first and second choices she has said she would be content to settle down on a Long Island or Connecticut country gentleman's estate. There have been rumors and denials about a place in Greenwich, Connecticut, which she and the Duke have been credited with leasing for this summer. The gossip got under way last winter, when it was reported they had fitted in and out of Kent House, the fashionable residential hotel of Greenwich, one week-end.

The official British turned against her long before the lower classes. When I crossed on the Queen Mary in 1936 to see her (she was then Mrs. Simpson) in London, I went from the boat deck to the hold asking every English seaman what he thought of her.

"If h' our King wants Mrs. Simpson, h' it's okay with h' us," they said. "She can't be such a bad 'un, even though she did 'ave several 'usbands."

Now, those from England to whom I talk, bring the news that the lower classes have grown superstitious about her, that they call her the hoodoo. Many of them feel England's hard luck started when their King abdicated for love of her. They say that if she and the Duke had retired to his

ranch in Canada and if she had forgotten about clothes and jewels and led the simple life for love of him, they would have said, "Three cheers! This is the real thing. Let's give her a hand." For at heart, the British are very romantic, and adore endings like that to their love stories. But when she kept on buying more clothes and more jewels and travelling around with great quantities of luggage, they grew indignant. One Englishman, who knows his people, said the stoning of her house on Regent's Park, at the time of the King's abdication, would be as nothing to the reception she would get today.

She has frequently shown anti-British sentiment, a natural reaction to her treatment at the hands of British statesmen. It was for this reason, her friends feel, that she became friendly with Charles Bedoux and von Ribbentrop. An autographed photograph of von Ribbentrop, once hung over her toilet table in Nassau, according to a friend who visited her last winter. When this friend commented on the picture, the Duchess said she had known and liked von Ribbentrop before the war. The story was told, indeed, to illustrate her loyalty to friends.

Her influence with the Duke has grown with the years. She devotes herself unsparingly to him. She has taken up golf in order to be with him at his play. They are fond of swimming together, but in old-fashioned bathing suits without line. She supervises his wardrobe. He is conservative

and looks to her for decisions. She chooses all of the wines at their dinner parties, a light Chablis with the fish, Burgundy with red meats and champagne for the desserts.

What have her experiences done to her character? She was a Southern belle, with the typical outlook of the Southern belle who collects scalps. It is unlikely that she realized how far the collecting would go. It was one husband at a time — Spencer, Simpson, Windsor. Ambition grew with success. The big decision, the turning point of her life, was her refusal to get out of the way until after Edward was crowned King of England. Had she waited until the issue could blow over, Edward might have discovered her again, without risking his crown. She chose instead to undertake a stand-up fight with public opinion, and lost. All of this has made her more diplomatic, more circumspect than she used to be; less of a friend to women (who now fear her more than she fears them); and a good deal of a philosopher. After her melodramatic experience in impatience, she has learned to wait.

Those close to the Duchess of Windsor are convinced that at some future date she will again force her star to the ascendancy. Perhaps she was seeking a clue to that future when she submitted to the ministrations of an English palmist, a pupil of the late Louis Hamon, better known

as Professor Cheiro. This woman told her that if she ever had to work, she should turn to interior decorating or dress designing. She described her as ambitious, a bad enemy and a good friend. She added that she was more masculine than feminine in her decisions, kept her plans to herself and might, if necessary, be ruthless. She shook her head over a cross on the Duchess' left palm, just below the little finger, but she wouldn't tell what it meant. The Duchess learned later that the X sign on the mount of Mercury meant tragedy.

There is little likelihood that the tragedy, if it comes, will be financial. The Duke, at the time of their marriage settled \$1,500,000 on her. She also has her jewels to keep the wolf from the door.

Those who talk about her are divided into two camps. They either run her down or they are gentle with her. But in both groups there are a few who get beyond her appearance and personality and discuss her larger ambitions, her politics. These last, whether they like her or not, are really her kindest critics, since they attribute to her a rôle and influence beyond that of a clothes' horse.

No matter how much she is discussed, she remains a mysterious woman to intimates and public alike. You can know her just so much and no more. She is gay, friendly and interested up to a point; beyond that, a blank wall.

King Believed Cooking Up New Job for Windsor

By United Press

LONDON, March 16—King George VI was reported today to be pondering a new post for his eldest brother and predecessor on the throne, the Duke of Windsor.

Windsor's resignation as governor and commander in chief of the Bahamas, effective April 30, was announced last night. William L. Murphy, colonial secretary at Bermuda, was named to succeed him.

The Duke and Duchess were expected to take a long vacation in the United States and may go to France where they have several residences. Windsor expressed a wish to continue serving the Empire.

It was understood that Windsor resigned primarily because the semi-tropical climate affected the Duchess' health.



The Duchess



Windsor

THE DUKE A REFORMER

Nassau sources told the United Press the colony's good financial situation was due in large to Windsor's efforts to find employment for inhabitants. He was responsible for sending 6000 laborers to American farms, from which they have sent back more than \$1,000,000 in remittances and savings.

The Daily Mail praised the Duke as a blunt, outspoken governor who forwarded many schemes for greater prosperity in the Bahamas and said that he had helped maintain smooth relations between the United States and Britain. 649 L

It was possible that Windsor may visit England briefly to attend to personal affairs.

HAS 4 MILLION

One reason why Windsor might be reluctant to live in Britain—even if the King and government approved—is the status of his Duchess.

When Windsor abdicated in 1936, he was given a dukedom with the accompanying title of "Royal Highness." The title was withheld from the Duchess, who ranks as an ordinary duchess.

Aside from the \$100,000-a-year allowance given him by the King, the Duke has a private fortune estimated at \$4,000,000, including a large ranch in Canada. His salary as governor of the Bahamas, a colony of 29 islands with a population of 67,000, was \$12,000 a year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE OF REVIEW 8-90

52 MAR 28 1945 47

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JW:LP

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HELEN WORDEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease

Pursuant to your request, there is set out hereinafter a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files concerning the captioned individual, the author of the article "The Duchess of Windsor", which appeared in the June, 1944 issue of the publication, The American Mercury.

"Who's Who in America, 1940-41" reflects that Helen Worden was born on July 12, 1896, the daughter of Charles George and Wilbertine (Teters) Worden. This source indicated that Helen Worden was a student at the Hamilton Institute for Girls, 1904-06; that she received instruction from private tutors for the period from 1906 to 1915; and that, from 1915 to 1919, she studied at the University of Colorado. It was also stated that from 1925 to 1926 she studied art in Paris. Her place of birth was recorded as Denver, Colorado.

According to "Who's Who", this person became a feature writer and artist for the Woman's Home Companion in Paris in 1926. During the same year, she returned to the United States, joining the staff of the New York Sunday News and, in 1927, she became society editor of that newspaper. At the same time she was associated with the New York World Telegram, she was also a writer for the Morning World. "Who's Who" goes on to say that, in 1931, Helen Worden became a staff member of the New York World Telegram and since 1935 has written a New York column for eighteen Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The same source reveals that Helen Worden has authored four books, namely "The Real New York", 1932; "Round Manhattan's Rim", 1934; "Society Circus", 1937; "Here is New York", 1939 and, in addition, she has contributed articles and fiction to such publications as Liberty, Readers' Digest, American Magazine and Ladies' Home Journal.

She is unmarried, is an Episcopalian, and her home is listed as 449 Park Avenue, New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

[65-31113-33]

The first reference to Helen Worden in the Bureau files appears in a letter dated December 9, 1922, from the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office, who stated that Mrs. Luellen Bussenius, Chairman of the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, had called at the New York Office seeking the assistance of the Federal Government. Mrs. Bussenius advised that her niece, Miss Helen Worden, who was reportedly in New York City, was about to depart for France in the company of Mr. Charles Bonfils, brother of Fred Bonfils, who owned the majority of the stock in the Denver Post. It was stated that Charles Bonfils had been separated from his wife a great number of years but that Mrs. Bussenius

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CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the Director

was desirous of preventing the departure of her niece in the company of Bonfils, inasmuch as she felt that they would undoubtedly live together in Paris as man and wife, although Bonfils had not received a divorce from his wife in this country. Mrs. Bussenius advised the New York Office that she felt fraud would be perpetrated on the part of Bonfils and her niece in securing passports.

Inquiries were made at the Passport Bureau in New York City and also of the State Department in Washington. It was learned that no passport had been issued to either Bonfils or Helen Worden and the files fail to indicate that the trip was made as indicated by Mrs. Bussenius.

The next reference in the Bureau files concerning this person appears in a Bob M report dated October 24, 1938, wherein he recorded he had noticed Helen Worden of the New York World Telegram talking to the wife of Otto Herman Voss during the Rumrich espionage trial. Bob M, in a report dated November 7, 1938, stated that Helen Worden, in her column appearing in the New York Telegram, tried to arouse sympathy for the defendant Voss with a "tear-jerker" by stating that Mrs. Voss was employed and could attend court only on Mondays which was her day off. Bob M commented that Helen Worden was in error inasmuch as the wife of Otto Herman Voss had attended sessions of the trial regularly.

An investigative report emanating from the New York Office in the matter entitled "Leopold H. Paul Klotz, with aliases; Espionage" reflects that, between the dates December 4, 1939 and January, 1940, Klotz was in telephonic conversation with Miss Helen Worden, 449 Park Avenue, New York City. The nature of this call was not indicated in the report. Inquiries were instituted by the Bureau concerning the activities of Klotz and his associates upon receipt of information reflecting they were possibly violating the espionage laws. However, after exhaustive inquiries, this case was closed by a report dated June 7, 1944, from the New York Office, when it was determined that the activities of Klotz and his associates were not in contravention of the espionage statutes. There is no other indication in the Bureau files reflecting that Miss Worden was associated or in touch with Klotz.

By letter dated January 9, 1942, Mr. Foxworth confirmed a telephone conversation he had had with Mr. Nichols. Mr. Foxworth related that Helen Worden of the New York World Telegram was preparing an article on "spies" for Look Magazine and had contacted him seeking information for the story. Mr. Foxworth went on to say that, inasmuch as Helen Worden was desirous of obtaining information on a nation-wide basis, she was advised it would be necessary for her to communicate with the Bureau. In connection with this same matter, Mr. Nichols, in a memorandum to Mr. Tolson on January 9, 1942, recorded that he had received a call from Miss Worden. She stated she was calling the Bureau at the suggestion of Mr. Foxworth and was desirous of obtaining information concerning our investigation of Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Miss Worden wanted information concerning the status of the Princess' case, whether the Princess would be held for the duration of the war, or whether she would have a hearing soon. According to the memorandum submitted by Mr. Nichols, Miss Worden was advised of the procedure followed in the apprehension and subsequent hearing granted enemy aliens, but no particulars regarding the Bureau's investigation were made available to her.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JHE:LP

The Director

July 11, 1944

D. M. Ladd

HELEN WORDEN

RECEIVED (DRC)

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DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-98

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- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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Memorandum for the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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61-7566-1149, 1172
An investigative report emanating from the New York Office in the matter entitled "Leopold H. Paul Klotz, with aliases; Espionage" reflects that, between the dates December 4, 1939 and January, 1940, Klotz was in telephonic conversation with Miss Helen Worden, 449 Park Avenue, New York City. The nature of this call was not indicated in the report. Inquiries were instituted by the Bureau concerning the activities of Klotz and his associates upon receipt of information reflecting they were possibly violating the espionage laws. However, after exhaustive inquiries, this case was closed by a report dated June 7, 1944, from the New York Office, when it was determined that the activities of Klotz and his associates were not in contravention of the espionage statutes. There is no other indication in the Bureau files reflecting that Miss Worden was associated or in touch with Klotz. 65-1630-33

(A) By letter dated January 9, 1942, Mr. Foxworth confirmed a telephone conversation he had had with Mr. Nichols. Mr. Foxworth related that Helen Worden of the New York World Telegram was preparing an article on "spies" for Look Magazine and had contacted him seeking information for the story. Mr. Foxworth went on to say that, inasmuch as Helen Worden was desirous of obtaining information on a nation-wide basis, she was advised it would be necessary for her to communicate with the Bureau. (B) In connection with this same matter, Mr. Nichols, in a memorandum to Mr. Tolson on January 9, 1942, recorded that he had received a call from Miss Worden. She stated she was calling the Bureau at the suggestion of Mr. Foxworth and was desirous of obtaining information concerning our investigation of Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Miss Worden wanted information concerning the status of the Princess' case, whether the Princess would be held for the duration of the war, or whether she would have a hearing soon. According to the memorandum submitted by Mr. Nichols, Miss Worden was advised of the procedure followed in the apprehension and subsequent hearing granted enemy aliens, but no particulars regarding the Bureau's investigation were made available to her.

A B
(94-8-201,125; 65-1649-732)

- 2 -

65-31113-33

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1104

⁶⁴⁹⁴
basis among the relations - I've
always believed Hitler would try
to hide in our country and ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
believe it is his plan to get as
close as he can shake his
mustache and slip in.

Maybe I'm just seeing things
but I read so much and it
comes back to me when I
need it -

If you think I might be right
please pass it on where needed
if not throw it out -

I'm sending you two letters
to-day - One written in February
but too late to do any good now.
Anyway I want you to know I
wrote. - If this idea of mine
is any good please don't ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ I
to me. Patriotically yours ^{b7c}
[redacted]

Hilkey. try to

X March 18/1945 7:30 A.M. b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA/142
ON 1-1-88

Bahama Islands

C.N. 264,1581

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2-10-83

My dear Mr Horne

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Please read the enclosed
and then lets talk.

ALL DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY GOVERNMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

Apropos to The Duke's resignation

ADOLF HITLER

copy of Windsor

If you remember when he and
Mallic had to leave England,
Hitler's satellites took them in.
Isn't it reasonable to expect a
return of the country. My idea
is Hitler asked for protection in
the Bahamas and The Duke
knew he could not give it so had
to resign.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 BJA/142
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

If he can't get there I'm
afraid he will try the Florida
keys, and while I know nothing
about the personnel I met read
that German submarines had
attacked 3/28/45 off shore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
EX-8

RECORDED
EX-8

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-31113-34184

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6497

Daily Review

Duke of Windsor Will Make Visit To New York City

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 16. (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, whose resignation as governor of the Bahamas Islands was announced yesterday, said today that he and his duchess will leave for New York the latter part of April.

From New York, he added, they may go to his ranch in Canada, and later plan to visit Europe.

"My resignation does not mean a permanent severance from public life," the duke declared, "because after the war men with experience will be badly needed, and I'll fit in anywhere that I can be helpful."

Attired in a smart grey check suit with a red carnation in his lapel, the youthful-appearing former king held a meeting with newsmen this morning.

"When the secretary of state for colonies visited Nassau last December," the duke said, "I told him that I wanted to be relieved when my five-year term as governor expired."

He took office August 17, 1940.

"Now that the war in Europe is near an end," he continued, "I have interests in Canada, America and Europe that need more than the spasmodic attention that I can give them from this distance."

"I shall go to England some day, but there are no definite plans or dates."

"We have no immediate plans beyond going to New York and probably to my ranch in Canada."

"We certainly will go to Europe when travel is possible. Both the duchess and I love to travel. Nearly five years in Nassau is the longest time I have spent in one place since my adolescence, and the longest I hope to spend in any place in the future."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA/ML
ON 9-1-88
C.N. 264,581

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP BY DD WRS/W
DATE 7-8-80

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/ML
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-31113-34 (u)

649d

RECORDED GHB:RMB

65-31113-34

X(u)

EX-62

March 28, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Miss [REDACTED]
P. O. Box [REDACTED]
Willcox, Arizona

b7c

Dear Miss [REDACTED]

Your letter dated March 18, 1945 with enclosure is before me for acknowledgment.

I have carefully noted the content of your communication and wish to thank you for bringing the information contained therein to my attention.

If in the future you should obtain any additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, I want you to feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Phoenix Field Office which is located at 307 W. C. Ellis Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON

sp/le BIA/jur
1-88
C.N. 264,581

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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OTHERWISE

7-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *sp/le BIA/jur*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
APR 29 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Nease ☐
 Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

Brasigam
8/0

Windsor Denies Story Of 1940 Nazi Bribe

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor said today he had "no communications or contact whatsoever" with Walter Schellenberg, a high-ranking Nazi who, according to published reports, was to have offered him 50-million Swiss francs if he would go over to the Germans in 1940. (This was about \$12 million.)

The Duke, in a prepared statement, said:

"I have not read the newspaper reports of Nazi intrigue... No doubt the Schellenbergs of Hitler's regime had all kinds of devious schemes. I have only this to say: I had no communication or contacts whatsoever with Schellenberg, nor for that matter did I ever hear of him until this alleged matter developed."

The published accounts were... the alleged offer was the

idea of Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop. Schellenberg, a member of the S. S. (Nazi Elite Guard), was said to have been named the go-between. The story was published by magazines in Sweden and West Germany and reprinted in today's London Sunday Dispatch.

DECLASSIFIED BY SPBT/SH
 ON 12-03-99
 APPAL # 99-2531

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) BY 100 NR50
 DATE 7-14-80

7-8-80
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 REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 3
 DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

CLASSIFIED BY SP-1 BSK/ai
 EXTENDED BY SP-1 BSK/ai
 DATE 6-8-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 70 JUL 27 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald 4
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____
 Date JUL 23 1956

50 JUL 27 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
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 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Windsor Disputes Story Of 1940 Nazi Intrigue

PARIS, July 23 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor said yesterday he had "no communications or contact whatsoever" with Walter Schellenberg, a high-ranking Nazi who, according to published reports, was to have offered him a large sum of money if he would go over to the Germans in 1940.

The Duke, in a prepared statement, said:

"I have not read the newspaper reports of Nazi intrigue which are supposed to concern me. No doubt the Schellenbergs of Hitler's regime had all kinds of devious schemes in the back of their minds.

"I have only this to say. I had no communication or contacts whatsoever with Schellenberg nor for that matter did I ever hear of him until this alleged matter developed. As for Ribbentrop, I met him only in his official capacity and never saw him after 1937."

According to the published accounts, the alleged offer was the idea of Hitler; his former minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to organize the plan. Schellenberg, a member of the S.S. (elite guard) machine, was said to have been named the go-between.

The story, published by magazines in Sweden and West Germany and reprinted in yesterday's London Sunday dispatch, said the duke was to have been offered 50 million swiss francs (about \$10 million), the account

said the scheme failed because British secret service men learned of it and the duke was appointed governor of the Bahamas and flown out of Portugal at once.

The duke was in France at the time and then went to Portugal. The Duchess of Windsor told a reporter yesterday they waited about three weeks in Lisbon and were not flown out but took the United States Export Lines' ship Excalibur to Bermuda and a Canadian ship to the Bahamas.

7-8-80
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 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
 DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-98

DECLASSIFIED BY SP0B13/SH
 ON 12-02-99

APPAL #99-2831

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) BY DD NPSN
 DATE 17-14-80

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 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date JUL 23 1956

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 OTHERWISE

[65-3 1113-A] (u)

CONFIDENTIAL

6 JUL 27 1956

649C
SECRET
ENEMY
BOSTON POST, FRID

DUKE QUITTS AS BAHAMA GOVERNOR

He, Duchess May Go
to France or Canada

to Make Home
Watch Lu

LONDON, March 15 (AP) — The colonial office announced tonight that the Duke of Windsor has resigned as Governor and commander-in-chief of the Bahamas, a post into which the former King Edward VIII stepped almost five years ago.

The resignation was announced without comment, but it was understood here to mean that the duke intends to quit public service to live in France where he married American-born Wallis Warfield Simpson for whom he gave up his throne.

NEAR END OF TERM

In Nassau, a government statement said the news did not give any cause for surprise, and the duke himself at a press conference pointed out that he had served almost the five-year maximum tenure of the office.

The duke will be succeeded, the Colonial Office said, by Sir John Murray, 58, a Bermudian who on several occasions served as acting governor.

The Duke of Windsor would have completed next August 15 five years as governor of a tiny segment of the British Empire over which he ruled as king-emperor nearly a year before dictating Dec. 10, 1936.

May Live in Paris

Colonial governors normally are appointed for five-year terms, but the surprise with which the announcement met indicated most persons expected him to continue in the work which ap-

London Papers Play Up Duke's Resignation

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — The announcement of the Duke of Windsor's resignation, made without explanation or comment, brought the former King and his duchess back into the limelight in Britain today, the news of his giving up his post being played prominently by London newspapers which have mentioned the Windsors infrequently and obscurely in recent years.

appeared to have been the most satisfactory activity of a career which, from birth, had been hemmed in closely by precedent that often irked him.

Authoritative sources here who said it was surprising he quit with the end of his term so near, praised his administration for giving the Bahamas a "greater measure of prosperity" and bettering the lot of its workers.

The duke is a very rich man. Queen Victoria left him wealth and he draws a large income from the Duchy of Cornwall, his private property.

Has Riviera Home

Windsor also has a Riviera home—Chateau de la Croe at Cap D'Antibes—originally leased from Sir Pomeroy Burton in 1933. This white stone chateau escaped war damage and has been used as a rest home for wounded officers.

The duke and the former Mrs. Simpson, to whom he referred in his abdication message as "the woman I love," were married six months after he quit the throne and lived in Europe until the outbreak of the war. They hurried back to England, and the duke was sent to France in general staff work.

Then in 1940, he was appointed to the Colonial post and plunged into the task of improving the welfare of 70,000 people under his charge.

Long before the duke's arrival, the colony—a group of islands stretching from just off Florida's lower east coast down to the eastern tip of Cuba—had given up to a great extent the pursuit of agriculture in favor of the more easy and lucrative business of serving American tourists.

Courses in Farming

He demanded from the Legislature establishment of Windsor Farms, a training ground in food growing, and won it in the second year of his rule. He set up barracks and promised courses to selected farmers willing to learn how to use rich soil in some of the out-islands.

The duchess was busy, too, as the war intensified and came to their very front yard, she turned to welfare work and dealt especially with survivors from torpedoed ships washed ashore.

The couple visited the United States frequently. Their last visit was in August, when the duchess underwent an appendectomy in a New York hospital. They returned to Nassau early in November at the end of their longest stay in the States.

While they were in the States in 1942, and the duke was discussing in Washington a proposed pay increase for workmen on a U. S. British war project in Nassau, a strike followed by riots developed suddenly there. Laborers, dissatisfied with an 80 cents daily wage, marched into the town, smashing windows and looting shops. Local officers were unable to cope with them, and the duke took a special plane, hurried home and broadcast an appeal for quiet, promising he would consider the workers' demands.

Peace was restored instantly and with only a little delay the duke won approval of an agreement to raise the workers' pay to \$1 daily and providing them a free meal at noon.

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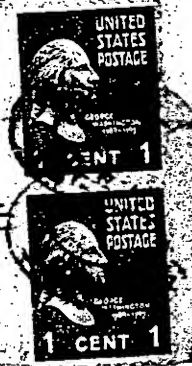
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Federal Defense Dept.
Wash., D. C.



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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Just. Ind. 31227

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DML:MMC

FROM : D. M. Ladd

DATE:

July 18, 1945

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

For your information confidential information was received from the Statler Hotel indicating that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be guests at a luncheon on Thursday, July 19th at 12:30 p.m. in the Pan-American Room of the Statler Hotel. Twenty-five guests will be present. Arrangements for the party were made by Miss Bucholz, Extension 1105 at the Capitol the Statler Hotel. It is believed they will be stopping with an Aunt of the Duchess.

Information was received by the Washington Field Office indicating that Hugh Fulton is interested in the Oakes murder case. Separate information indicates that Cissy Patterson has Ray Schindler in Washington making some investigation for her in the Oakes case. If this is true, it is entirely possible that Fulton may be attempting to obtain some information for Schindler or Cissy Patterson in connection with this matter.

Jack Neal of the State Department advised that the Duke and Duchess are en route through Washington on their way to spend a brief time at Newport, Rhode Island; that the British Embassy is aware of the trip of the Duke and Duchess but they are not staying at the Embassy.

7-8-80
 RECORDED & INDEXED
 REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.23
 DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-90

29 JUL 20 1945

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CONFIDENTIAL



Duke, Duchess Coming For Visit Hush-Hush Arrangements Attend Statler Luncheon Feting Elusive Windsors

By Marie McNair

THE world's most famous pair of lovers—the Duke and Duchess of Windsor—will come to town Thursday. Their visit will be brief; they'll see the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. Buchanan Merryman, and they will attend a luncheon in their honor—the real purpose of their visit—that day at the Statler Hotel. The Windsors by-passed Washington when they left the Bahamas in the spring after Edward resigned as Governor of the Islands. They didn't even stop in Palm Beach, as their friends predicted they would. Instead they made straight for

New York and with the exception of a few side trips have been there ever since.

What the significance of the luncheon on Thursday is, I haven't yet been able to discover. It's being negotiated under hush-hush conditions with Hugh Fawcett, in charge of arrangements, and the Washington end being handled in part by Rudolph Halley, chief counsel of the Mead Investigation Committee.



DUCHESS

From other bits of information I was able to gather, it seems that it won't be a large party, not more than 35 or 40 guests. Will the Duke of Windsor go to Canada or to England? Will the Duchess go to England with him or spend the summer at Newport? These are questions which only they themselves can answer.

LATEST news that the couple will go to England, the Duke to discuss with his brother, King George, the prospect of his becoming the next Governor General of Canada.

Perhaps, too, the quondam King of England, who gave up his throne for the Baltimore belle, would like to take the Duchess to France to revisit the scenes where they spent some of their happiest hours.

If the former Wallis Warfield decides to make the trip, it will be the first time she has set foot on the British Isles since her marriage, which brought down the wrath of the royal family and the entire British Commonwealth, about the lovers' ears.

But the path has been smoothed for the Duchess when she goes to London. Queen Mary, who has never received her daughter-in-law, will, it is understood, be conveniently away for the summer. And King George and Queen Elizabeth expect to be in Scotland.

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

I CALLED SENATOR Harry Ashurst to ask him what he thought of the promised face lifting of the Senate Chambers. He became a Senator 34 years ago and he should have some views.

"He's out looking for bacon," said his maid.

He came home without the bacon, a sad, sad, plight for a Senator.

"It is the first time the Senate has been modernized in 50 years," said Senator Ashurst. "At that time they put in air conditioning."

Fancy that, now! Yes, indeed, if you look closely, you can still see part of the apparatus. Between the legs of each desk is a perforated box where the air was pumped in from the Mall by a huge fan, 25 feet in diameter.

"They used to say the only thing that could compete with the Senators was that fan," said Senator Ashurst. "Even then we were pretty hot. Everyone used to have a palm fan and I used to fan all day."

"Senators were very circumspect in their attire in those days, and it was unthinkable for anyone to wear a Palm Beach suit or a turned down collar."

Nowadays Senators are cooler everywhere except under the collar; their dress is less of an issue, but they're still bullious. That's a word coined by Senator Ashurst and it means a fellow who shoots the bull.

HOW many people will remember when they're 80 far away and dining on steak. The latter remind them of the tail lounge, known to the

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

Subject: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

File No.: HQ 94-4-6650

Section: 1 (25 of 25 pages released)



Federal Bureau of Investigation



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1943

RCH:DW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

As a matter of record, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, accompanied by Mr. Humphrey Clarke an attache of the British Embassy, made a special tour of the Bureau on September 29, 1943 which was conducted by the Director accompanied by the undersigned. They were shown our exhibit rooms, Communications Section, the Laboratory, Firearms Range and the Identification Division facilities at the Annex. Both the Duke and Duchess exhibited a great deal of interest in our activities.

At the outset of the tour Mr. Clarke requested that if at all possible we attempt to locate Major Suydam Cutting, an American officer who had just returned from India and might be with G-2 or OSS and extend an invitation for him to have cocktails with the Duke and Duchess at the Embassy that evening. The Major was located and his acceptance of the invitation was conveyed to the Duke and Mr. Clarke by me during the course of the tour for which they were very grateful.

Respectfully,


Robert C. Hendon

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



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20 OCT 11 1943
CRIME REC

3100 Mass. Ave. ✓

BRITISH EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 1st 1943

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Starke	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

Dear Mr. Hoover,

His Royal Highness, the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor asked me to express their thanks for the courtesy that you extended them in showing them round the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They were particularly grateful to you for sparing the time to accompany them personally. They were much impressed by the scope of your activities, the efficiency of your organisation and the excellence of your technical equipment. They much hope that when they return to Washington they will have an opportunity to go down to Quantico as you suggested.

Personally I should like to say how pleasant it was to renew my acquaintance with you and to repeat that both Sir David Petrie and Captain Liddell, when I was recently in London, expressed a high regard for Thurston and said that you could not have sent a better man over for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

Humphrey Clarke

H. O. Clarke.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

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RCH:DW

October 6, 1943

Mr. Humphrey Clarke
The British Embassy
3100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I appreciate very much your letter of October 1, 1943 concerning the visit of His Royal Highness, the Duke, and the Duchess of Windsor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We were indeed happy that they found it possible to view at first hand some of our activities and I enjoyed very much accompanying them through the Bureau.

It was also good to see you and I am glad to hear from you that Mr. Thurston is being thought of in London.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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OCT - 7 1943
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- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
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- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Mumford
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

OCT 28 1943